

the suffering of peasants under hard
masters are very terrible.

Besides his out-of-door serfs, every proprietor
owned a great many domestic slaves.
hundreds of them often - more than work
could be found for; so that they led a
lazy life. Tailors, hair-dressers,
milliners, an orchestra, a company
of actors, often formed part of the
establishment of a large proprietor.
But though these had their wants provided
for, & had but little to do, the out-door
peasant preferred his own hard life for
he was much more independent of the
two.

He was compelled to pay certain dues
to his lord: the rest of his time, money
& goods belonged to himself. These
were of three kinds; labour, money,
& farm produce. The last named
consisted chiefly of eggs, chickens, ^{lamb,}
mushrooms, wild berries & linen cloth.
The amount of these various products
depended entirely on the will of the
master.

When a proprietor had much fertile land,
he probably did not require his serfs to
pay him any money, but demanded
labour from them instead. The
Emperor Paul, however, made a law
that no serf should be compelled to
work for his master more than three
days a week: the rest of the week he could
spend upon his own bit of land. If
the proprietor had more serfs than he
required for the cultivation of his fields,
he

price them in St. Petersburg; ^{but} ~~though~~ most of
this ware is of Russian manufacture.

Strange to say, the manufactured articles of a
Russian town hundreds of miles distant,
are to be found here exposed for sale at lower
prices than in the very town where they have
been produced: the only expense here is
house-rent, while, in the towns the merchants
have to pay very heavy duties to the government
for permission to trade. The goods of Western
Europe are subject to an exorbitant duty
on entering Russia; but they, too, are sold at
a low rate at Nijni where the merchant
is subject to no other charges; while Russian
~~goods~~ produce, upon which there is little
or no duty, may be bought proportionably
cheaper. Hence this fair is the great
annual Russian market.

The greatest quantity of raw produce
comes from the east; either down the Kama
or up the Volga. Besides tea from China,
the barges down the former river bring
quantities of Siberian iron, furs & skins
together with curious looking wooden boxes
covered with lacquered tin, which are in
great request; while madder, hides, dried
fruits, Caucasian wines & fish, are among
the articles which come from countries
bordering on the Caspian.

Leas & furs from the East; & silk &
cotton goods from the West, are the most
striking articles of commerce. England
supplies the great quantity of indigo which
is sold here & used extensively throughout
Russia as a dye.

The hill overlooking the Volga on which Nijni
stands.

to the people. They extort money; refuse
to bury or baptize until a certain sum
of money has been paid. Hence the people
set great importance on the rites of religion
but do not respect the clergy. They
persecute them with derision & reproaches
& feel them to be a burden. In nearly
all the popular comic stories the priest or
his wife is held up to ridicule, & in
nearly all the proverbs & popular sayings
where the clergy are mentioned it is
always with derision. And why do the
people not respect the clergy? Because,
having received a false kind of education,
they do not introduce into the life
of the people the teaching of the Spirit.
because they transform the service of
God into a profitable trade. Can the
people respect the clergy when they hear
how one priest stole money from under
the pillow of a dying man, how another
christened a dog, how others abuse one
another in bad language at the altar?

And yet the priests are not solely to blame;
they do but follow the imperfect teaching
of the Church they belong to: they have
been taught themselves that attention
to the outward ceremonies of religion
is the only thing needful.

Vladimir, the first Christian king in
Russia, was baptised by missionaries
from Constantinople: his people followed
his example, & were baptised in immense
numbers - as many as 20,000 in a
single day. Thus the Greek Church, whose
chief seat was in Constantinople, came

The market-place on the other side of the river
battles were fought, & scenes of bloodshed
took place. Sometimes it was a contest between
rival families; sometimes, a struggle
between the rich people & the common
people. A state thus divided against itself
could not long resist - goes from without;
the Grand Princes of Moscow ultimately
gained the prize. They Grand Princes
brought about the annexation in a
barbarous way: Thousands of families
were transported to Moscow, & Muscovite
families put in their place; and when,
in spite of this, the old spirit revived,
Ivan the Terrible determined to exterminate
the offending citizens. Advancing with
a large army, which met with no resistance,
he devastated the country with fire &
sword, & during a residence of five
weeks in the town, he put the inhabitants
to death with ruthless ferocity.

If the old walls of the city could speak, they
would have many a horrible tale to tell.
Monks & priests were tied to a stake &
hanged: the merchants & officials were
tormented with fire, & then thrown from
the bridge with their wives & children into
the river; below, were boatfuls of soldiers
ready to kill any who tried to escape
by swimming. In the town alone 60,000
poor human beings are said to
have been butchered.

This tragic scene, which occurred
in 1570, closes the history of Novgorod
as an independent state.

Novgorod is now merely a provincial town;
inferior to Kiev, Kazan, Kharkov, &
some

Russian bazaar, with very broad streets, very
pale white houses, decorated with very green paint.
There is, however, an old quarter of the town in-
cluded exclusively by about five hundred
Tartars. The streets here are composed entirely
of blank walls; the houses are only one story
high, & each is enclosed in a separate
court-yard. The parchment windows which
look out into it are placed so low as to be
quite hidden from the street. The shops are
few & far between, & very small & poor.

The young women walk about covered up to
the eyes with the white "fercedje", which reaches
as low as the knee. Were it not for the bright
coloured shirt which flutters beneath it,
& the loose drawers that fall over tawny yellow
boots, they would look like animated bundles
of clothes for the wash.

Now & then, a file of camel-carts moves
ludicrously along the streets, stopping every now
& then for a few moments while the driver
spoke to friends, when all the camels lie
down, to get up shortly with great exertion.
The ~~super~~ appearance of this Bactrian
Camel is not attractive. The two humps
are generally so long, that, unable to sustain
themselves, they fall over, & often ~~fall~~ ^{hang} down
on each side of the animal's back. The neck
& legs are covered with long thick hair from
which the Tartar women weave cloth of a soft-
woolly texture.

The town is at its gayest during the week of
the annual fair. Then a curious variety of
races may be observed - the red-bearded
Russian mujik, in fact-bodie & sheepskin,
in close congratulation with a fairly dressed
Tartar, who has just galloped across the ^{steppe}

enlarges these passages, until what was a mere crack
may become an enormous cavern. This is, chiefly,
the history of Clapham Cave, Kell's Cave, Weather's Cave
Victoria Cave, & others less well known which hang
among the 'Shrubs' of Craven.

But how are the stalactites & stalagmites formed
which commonly ~~hang~~ hang from the roof or rise
from the floor of such a cavern. By a process
simple enough. We have seen that carbonic
acid, present in water, has power to dissolve
Calcium carbonate, or limestone: but expose
the water which contains it to the air, & some of
the carbonic acid is given off, & so a consequence
the Calcium carbonate which it held in solution
is again deposited upon whatever object the water
flows over. Now in caverns, water usually
percolates the roof: if there is any circulation
fair in the cavern, some carbonic acid
is given off, some limestone deposited, by
every drop which falls from roof to floor:
the water drops, but the incrustation of limestone
remains attached to the roof: each succeeding
drop leaves behind it an added film, until
in the course of ages, the limestone frames itself
into the extraordinary figures to be seen hanging
from the roof of such caverns as almost
water droppings. But how are the stalagmites
formed which rise from the floor, frequently
meeting the stalagmites depending from the
roof, & thus forming a pillar? In the same
way: each drop which reaches the floor contains
leaves behind it some trace of limestone:
many little make a visible, & a crop of stalagmites
which as curious & varied in form as the
stalactites

about.

We have spoken of the loneliness & the remarkable verdure
of the valleys which the rivers have cut for themselves
out of the limestone. Now this loneliness is commonly
heightened by contrast with her brown moors
which stand - on the green valleys. Thus, in
upper Wharfedale, we have Great Wharfedale,
Conistone Moor, Grassington Moor on the
east at no great distance from the river. The
colouring changes quite suddenly. We have
a sharp line of demarcation between verdant
charmerness. Greater elevation does not
account for this difference. The ~~high~~ ^{low} moors
high moors are of millstone grit, which
bears little but "heather, coarse grasses, & such
plants as love a peaty, ill drained, & in-
nutritious soil." Ling, crowberry, bilberry
are the plants of the moors, & the common
is to be met with in the swamps. But the flora
of the sandstone is poor, its dull brown tint
with a purple glow when the heather is in bloom,
distinguishes the grit moor at a great
distance.

A geological map shows many patches of
millstone grit - resting upon the limestone.
Themsides, Engleborough, Renshaw, Goultan
Lett, show such patches, because here
summits are capped with grit. ~~Although~~
while they rest upon the limestone plateau.
We have now to account for the presence of
millstone grit on the high places, & prominent
in the valleys. The fact is, that the whole

Geography to south-west of the country, a geological
map usually shows a dark patch, covering a district
some 20 miles wide by 35 long, reaching from the
extreme south to about 5 or six miles north of
Leeds & Bradford, hemmed in on the east by
the narrow Permian strip we have spoken of, & on
the west, by a narrow & steep granulation front.
Here we have the series of beds known as the
Coal Measures, & here, as a consequence, we have
~~at the~~ a densely populated district, containing
all the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.
Here, the sandstone is finer & the landscape
better than the granulation front in the surface
rock. Brick is rarely used as a building material,
public buildings & private dwellings being
usually constructed of the joint building stone
which the country affords. A fact which gives
to the manufacturing towns of the West a
an air of dignity & prosperity. ~~The rivers~~
~~streams~~ are black with the low hills are
scarred with quarries; ~~the~~ the signs of coal pits
& iron works disfigure the landscape;
the streams run black, black as ink, loaded
with the washings of the dyerworks & the drains
of the towns; the atmosphere is dull, laden
with the smoke of many mills among mountains.
The foliage is green only in the early days
of a wet spring. When the coal-field is covered
by rivers, valleys, the untidely accidents attending
manufacturing industries have not quite
spoiled the beauty of the country. & even had
they done so, this section of the West Riding
must needs pay a price for being on the whole so

The town of Naaldwijk is famous for its high country landscape & other built-up areas from which it is particularly beautiful to view.
Appearing in the transition, supplies from the most important gardens of Europe are supplied from the most remarkable thing in Naaldwijk is the town of St. Rasmus.

The organ of the great church of St. Barn,
the organ of the great church of St. Barn,
long esteemed the largest & finest in the
world, though rivalled now by the organs
~~created at~~ York & Birmingham. It has
nearly five thousand pipes, & is quite
an edifice in itself, filling the whole of one
end of the church. The variety of instruments

Hopes.
 Haarlem, like Leyden, has its story of
 long siege, & of heroic resistance to the
 Spaniards. The siege of Haarlem
 preceded that of Leyden. For several
 months, the inhabitants endured
 all the miseries of a siege - which
 was afterwards hurried into a blockade.
 Women as well as men took part in
 the defence of the town. A band of three
 hundred enrolled themselves into a
 company under the heroine, Renard. Haaselaer
 & died stoutly with shouldered pike & musket.
 But

an old maid, the whole matter seems to
lie in the mist. Still of that single phrase,
parents seldom now attempt to bring up
their children in the old sense. They make
provision for the comfort, recreation, & education of the
young people, but the formation of character,
manners, ^{is to some extent, the regulation of conduct,} are left a good deal to
circumstances, ^{and} no longer seem to be matters
^{plan}

for deliberation & forethought on the part of
parents. But although 'lookers-on see more
of the game,' they may not know enough
about it to be truly umpires; so I shall
^{as far as I remember it, upon the subject of it} ~~endeavour to report~~ ^{endeavour to report} a discussion ^{between}
^{mother & daughter} two mothers, - both practical, both thoughtful.
& the elder, one of those well-read, earnest-
minded women produced under the
old system of education, ^{before} ~~when~~ girls did
^{very} ~~not~~ cram into their heads ^{just not to know} ~~but learned in order~~
~~to know~~.